



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

All possible measures have been, and are continued, to fight the alarming epidemic but, as with smallpox, I fear it will not disappear till all apt for the disease have had it, when for sheer want of raw material it will disappear.

If not otherwise secured Government will charter special vessels to fetch supplies.

CHINA.

Plague sporadic in Canton, and spreading in other places.

The Department of State is in receipt of a dispatch dated April 15, from the consul-general at Canton, reporting that bubonic plague is sporadic in that city, and that over fifty victims have died in Fu Shan, Tung Kung District, and about twenty in Sun Ui city.

The Department of State is in receipt of the following telegram, dated May 26, from the consul-general at Canton, China:

Plague spreading Canton, Honam, Rev. Richard Noyes, missionary, victim.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Limon, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended May 21, 1904. Estimated population, 4,000; number of deaths, 3; prevailing diseases, malarial fever and tuberculosis.

No evidence of any quarantinable disease in or around this port at present. General sanitary condition of this port and surrounding country fair.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number or crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 16	Altai.....	46	28	5	0
17	Admiral Schley	55	14	0	0
19	Alps	25	0	0	0
20	Matina	44	0	0	0
21	Bradford	41	0	0	0

Yellow fever at Limon.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1904.

GRUBBS,

Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, via Biloxi, Miss.:

Goodman reports yellow fever at Limon.

WYMAN.

[The above telegram was also sent to Souchon, New Orleans; Tabor, Austin; Goldthwaite, Mobile; and White, Pensacola.]

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, May 18, as follows:
Week ended May 14, 1904—

Ships inspected and bills of health issued.....	5
Crews inspected.....	138
Passengers inspected.....	3